

A new paragraph (x) has been added to USML Category I, allowing ITAR licensing on behalf of the Department of Commerce for commodities, software, and technology subject to the EAR, provided those commodities, software, and technology are to be used in or with defense articles controlled in USML Category XII and are described in the purchase documentation submitted with the application.

Category II—Guns and Armament

Paragraph (a) is revised by adding five subparagraphs to specifically enumerate the articles controlled, including adding a control for DOD-funded development guns and armaments and their specially designed parts and components. Two notes are added to paragraph (a) in order to exclude from the control certain items that do not warrant control on the USML. Non-automatic and non-semi-automatic rifles, carbines, and pistols between .50 (12.7 mm) and .72 caliber (18.288 mm) will be controlled under ECCN 0A501. Black powder guns and armaments manufactured between 1890 and 1919 will be controlled under ECCN 0A602, except for black powder guns and armaments manufactured earlier than 1890.

Paragraph (b) is revised to control flame throwers based on the technical parameter of a range 20 meters or greater.

Paragraph (c) is reserved. The items that were controlled in this paragraph that warrant USML control are now described in paragraph (a)(4) and the rest are controlled in ECCN 0A602.

Paragraph (d) is revised to control specially designed kinetic energy weapons.

Paragraph (e) is revised to more specifically describe the items warranting control under this paragraph. Items that were controlled in this paragraph as being for guns and armaments controlled in paragraph (c) that did not move to paragraph (a)(4) are controlled in ECCN 0A602.

Paragraph (f) is reserved. The items that were controlled here will be controlled in ECCN 0A606.

Paragraph (g) is reserved. The items that were controlled here will be controlled in ECCN 0B602.

Paragraph (h) is reserved. The items that were controlled here will be controlled in ECCN 0B602.

Paragraph (i) is reserved. The items that were controlled that continue to warrant USML control are moved to paragraphs (j)(9) and components therefor to (j)(10) and the rest will be controlled in ECCN 0B602.

Paragraph (j) is revised by adding seventeen subparagraphs to specifically enumerate the articles controlled. The parts, components, accessories, and attachments that are not listed in paragraph (j) will be controlled in ECCN 0A602.

Paragraph (k) is revised to add control for the classified technical data directly related to items controlled in ECCNs 0A602, 0B602, 0D602, and 0E602 and defense services using the classified technical data.

A new paragraph (x) has been added to USML Category II, allowing ITAR licensing on behalf of the Department of Commerce for commodities, software, and technology subject to the EAR, provided those commodities, software, and technology are to be used in or with defense articles controlled in USML Category XII and are described in the purchase documentation submitted with the application.

Category III—Ammunition and Ordnance

Paragraph (a) is revised by adding ten subparagraphs to specifically enumerate the articles controlled, including adding a control for DOD-funded development ammunition. Ammunition not described will be controlled under ECCN 0A505. Black powder guns and

armaments manufactured between 1890 and 1919 will be controlled under ECCN 0A602, except for black powder guns and armaments manufactured earlier than 1890.

Paragraph (b) is revised to more specifically describe the items warranting control under this paragraph by identifying those items in two subparagraphs. Items that were controlled in this paragraph but do not meet the more specific description will be controlled in ECCN 0B505.

Paragraph (c) is reserved. The items that were controlled in this paragraph will be controlled in ECCN 0B505.

Paragraph (d) is revised by adding fifteen subparagraphs to specifically enumerate the articles controlled. Parts and components of USML ammunition that are not described will be controlled in ECCN 0A505.

Paragraph (e) is revised to add control for the classified technical data directly related to items controlled in ECCNs 0A505, 0B505, 0D505, and 0E505 and defense services using the classified technical data.

A new paragraph (x) has been added to USML Category II, allowing ITAR licensing on behalf of the Department of Commerce for commodities, software, and technology subject to the EAR, provided those commodities, software, and technology are to be used in or with defense articles controlled in USML Category XII and are described in the purchase documentation submitted with the application.

A new note is added to Category III to provide that ammunition crimped without a projectile (blank star) and dummy ammunition with a pierced powder chamber are not on the USML. These items will be controlled in ECCN 0A505. An additional new note is added to provide that grenades containing non-lethal or less lethal projectiles are not on the USML. These grenades will be controlled in ECCN 0A505.

For items that have transitioned to the CCL in a 600 series entry, transactions destined for countries subject to a U.S. arms embargo will not be eligible for license exceptions, except for License Exception GOV under EAR §740.11(b)(2)(ii). Multilateral regime-controlled items moved from the USML to the CCL will retain their regime control parameters and reasons for control.

The Department of Commerce has created a License Exception Strategic Trade Authorization (STA, §740.20), which authorizes the export, re-export, and transfer (in-country) of certain items on the CCL to “countries of least concern” without a license (i.e., Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom). Parts, components, accessories and attachments controlled under subparagraph “x” of the relevant ECCNs will be automatically available for this exception. However, end-items that will be controlled under the new ECCNs will be subject to a “first time” license requirement. Exporters will be able to request a determination on STA eligibility for these items concurrent with a license request. If the Departments of State, Defense, and Commerce all agree, the end-item would be separately posted, by model number, as eligible for STA in the future. If the departments cannot reach consensus, the end-item would continue to require a license to all destinations except Canada.

Existing License Exceptions LVS (§740.3), TMP (§740.9), RPL (§740.10), and GOV (§740.11(b)(2)(ii) or (b)(2)(iii)) will be eligible for use for items controlled by these ECCNs.

Categories I, II and III MDE Transitioning to the CCL

ITEM DESCRIPTION	CCL CONTROL
Cartridge, 5.56mm M855A1	CCL ECCN 0A505.a

Edited text set in black brackets. Revised text set in *italic*.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, every November, the Senate observes Native American Heritage Month to recognize the contributions of American Indians, Alaska Natives, and Native Hawaiians to the United States.

Today, the promise of Native achievement burns brighter than ever. Just a few months ago, Joy Harjo, a member of the Muscogee Creek Nation, became the Nation's 23rd Poet Laureate. The first Native American appointed to the laureateship in the history of the Library of Congress, Ms. Harjo is an inspiration to the next generation of Native American writers, poets, and artists to share their diverse and powerful voices with the world.

In this spirit, I am proud to have worked with Ms. Harjo, the Library of Congress, the Institute of American Indian Arts, and the Boys and Girls Club of America to host an exhibition of Native student poetry in the rotunda of the Russell Senate Office Building this month. The display showcases Ms. Harjo's poetry alongside original works written by Autumn Abeyta, Ambrosia Morning Gun, Jewel Palmer, Paige Hannan, Lindsey Toya-Tosa, Delaney Keshena, and Rebekkah Autaubo—Native students attending schools in my home state of New Mexico and representing Tribes in New Mexico, Montana, New York, Wisconsin, and Oklahoma.

This year's inaugural exhibit represents the countless ways Native peoples have harnessed their strength, resilience, and unique perspectives to shape nearly every facet of our national identity.

As the vice chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, I work every day to achieve Indian Country's priorities and uphold the Federal Government's trust and treaty responsibilities to Indian Country. I hope this month will serve as an opportunity for this entire body to reexamine how we can strengthen our commitment to Native peoples and recommit to our shared responsibilities.

HONORING CHANNING ROBERT WHITAKER

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to a fallen soldier from Iowa, Private Channing Robert Whitaker. After 76 years, this marine is finally coming home. Inspired by the patriotism and service of his four older siblings who also served during World War II, Whitaker enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps in 1942 at the age of 17. After completing training, his unit deployed on November 20, 1943 during the